

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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Our Task

Perhaps one of the greatest weaknesses in all democratic countries is that people seem continually to think of what the state owes them, rather than of their obligations to the state. This seems particularly true of those who have had the benefit of college education. While tuition fees were paid for their education, these fees by no means met the actual cost when the investment in buildings, equipment and personnel to provide education is considered.

The foregoing fact has placed a dual responsibility on college graduates. They owe it to themselves to so apply their knowledge and ability that they shall not only be self-supporting, but will also be an example to those less fortunate than themselves. They should feel that they have a responsibility to those who have made their education possible, and they should be willing to contribute something to the common good.

Institutions of learning, such as Macdonald College, create a background for their graduates that can enable them to perform a great service for our society by helping develop a better understanding between rural and urban people; something of which there is a deplorable lack at present.

We realize that perhaps twenty-five percent of the students go back to the farms; in fact, we question whether twenty-five percent of them come from the farms in the first place. However, they must have had some leaning toward a rural life or they would have selected some other type of educational institution.

If the background of their training is what we hope it is, they should go forth with the fundamental understanding that each group in our economy is to a large degree interdependent on the other, and no group can gain for itself special privileges unless it is at the expense of another group.

We, as Canadians, cannot completely isolate ourselves from the affairs in the world around us, particularly in the larger country to the south. We can, however, by sound leadership, check a lot of the things that are disrupting our economy. In fact, I would go so far as to suggest as an effective measure, a resolve on the part of all of us to give a little more for the wages we receive. By "wages", I mean the remuneration

we receive no matter whether the service we perform is professional, managerial or just plain labour, or whether it be in the office, the factory, the mine or on the land.

Basically, the inflationary pressures under which we are now living and which, if not checked, can and will wreck our economy, stem from the fact that all people appear to be demanding a higher standard of living and doing less to earn it. No magician ever produced something out of nothing. Robert Rae, president of the Dominion Bank, recently had the following to say on this subject:

"There is one basic truth which it is perilous to forget: A nation's income for consumption is neither more nor less than what its people can and do produce. We cannot enlarge it by printing paper dollars. If we want more, we must produce more."

"You cannot insist that more and more of the national income be given to persons, however deserving, who neither produce nor save; you cannot continue creating new jobs without running headlong into the danger which all of us fear; more inflation."

It is argued that with our methods of mass production and higher technical skills, we can produce industrial goods at a rate which makes long hours unnecessary. But, man does not live by industrial goods alone, and the only result of this conception so far has been to draw labour away from the production of foods which, after all, is man's most elemental need. The result of this trend is that the world food picture is perhaps as grim as it ever has been. If it is possible—which I doubt—to maintain the standard of living which we now enjoy by working only forty or forty-four hours a week, those hours of labour must be extended to all our people, not only to those who by means of organization enforce it for themselves alone.

It must also be recognized that if we are to have a peaceful world, the "white man's burden" will have to be borne in a different way than it has in the past. We may have to work and produce so that the benefits

(continued on page 4)

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The Care Of Plants In The Home

by A. H. Walker

Most of us have kept plants of one sort or another in the house at various times. Sometimes they grow quite well; sometimes not. This article by a man who has had a great many years of experience gives a few well-chosen words of advice—it might pay us to follow them.

THE care of plants in the home is a fascinating hobby, but many people are often puzzled by the poor results they get, notwithstanding all the tender care they bestow upon their plants.

One of the first things they should realize is that the conditions under which the plants live in the home differ considerably from the natural conditions they enjoy outside, and in the greenhouse. These conditions are: lack of sunlight, an almost total absence of humidity, a temperature which is far too high, and inadequate circulation of fresh air. Unless these factors are controlled as they are for instance in the greenhouse where the florist is able to grow beautiful flowers and potted plants, all the skill in the world won't be able to produce plants in the home that are comparable to those in the greenhouse.

Let's dig a little deeper and see how the greenhouse controls these four factors to suit maximum growing conditions, and then compare it with home conditions. What about light? Modern greenhouse construction emphasizes glass, and keeps all metal parts at an absolute minimum consistent with safety. These conditions are specially important during the fall and winter months when light is often poor, and the hours of daylight are short. This represents quite a change from home conditions, where there is usually one, or at the most two windows both of which are usually hung with curtains or drapes, which still further impedes the flow of light.

Floors of greenhouses are kept constantly damp, this supplies the moisture needed by the plants in the most natural manner possible—a slow rising from the floor. One can hardly imagine, however, the lady of the house allowing her carpets and rugs to be kept in a state of constant dampness even if this were the only method of providing the necessary humidity!

Different species of plants grow best at varying temperatures, and the greenhouse man will see to it that his plants are kept separated so that the temperature conditions under which they are growing are best suited to each separate plant. In the home, however, these conditions can be provided only to a very limited extent, indeed in many cases there is no attempt made to copy these conditions at all, so that we may see for instance, a



Flowers in the home add warmth and life in contrast to the bleakness of the outdoors in winter.

Cyclamen or a Cineraria which require cool conditions growing in a living room temperature which is anywhere from 20-25 degrees too high.

The greenhouse provides ventilators which permit free circulation of air. In homes with an open fireplace this condition can be met with a fair degree of success, however, where there is no fireplace, and the windows are usually sealed up with frost and snow even if tape isn't used to accomplish the task from the inside, about the only way circulation can be achieved is by leaving doors open between rooms once in a while.

All this will give the home owner an indication of what he is up against when he tries to grow plants in the un-natural environment of the home, however, certain things can be done which will improve these conditions, and better still, the improvement will show up in the results obtained.

Home Grown

Now let's see what can be done. Plants should be grown as close as possible to the windows on the sunny side of the house, each plant should be so arranged as to capture as much of the light as possible, and for as long as possible. Flowering plants usually require cool conditions, and they should, therefore, be set out in the coolest part of the room which is also nearest the window. Light and temperature can both be controlled together.

There is a further important problem which we have not touched as yet, namely watering. Under greenhouse conditions this is attended to several times daily. No general plan is followed, and only those plants in need

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Early models of gas traction engines had many limitations. Weighing 20,000 pounds, they were heavy and clumsy by today's standards.

Along with a marked reduction in weight, improvements of major significance followed. The built-in power take-off opened the way to the use of power driven machines; the all purpose tractor combined drawbar usefulness with the ability to do row crop work; the use of rubber tires further improved efficiency and brought in an era of faster, easier farming.

The modern farm tractor has made a greater contribution to agricultural progress and the abundance we now enjoy, than any other single factor in agriculture.

Hand in hand

Research in the petroleum industry increased greatly after World War I. Imperial Oil scientists have made substantial contributions to petroleum technology.

Better gasolines and new lubricants have been developed to meet the exacting requirements of high compression motors with higher engine speeds and higher pressures and temperatures.

Jointly with equipment manufacturers, the petroleum industry has aided the development of modern power farming. Apart from the greatly increased physical volume of production, the large replacement of animals as a source of power had diverted more food for human use.

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of water are attended to, there is no indiscriminate watering, otherwise some pots would become soggy and sour causing the roots to rot and the plant to collapse.

Now let's return to the home and see how closely we can approximate these conditions in a more artificial environment. In the morning examine each pot to determine if water is necessary or not, do this by pressing a finger on the soil, if quite damp to the touch no water is necessary, if just damp it should be watered, otherwise it will be dry before watering is attended to again. When watering take the plant to the sink, set it level and fill the pot up to the top as it will take it all to thoroughly moisten the soil to the bottom. Allow the pot to stand in order to drain off all surplus water before returning to the saucer or jardiner. Repeat the examination in the afternoon. By using this system the soil never suffers from either lack of moisture or too much. A word of warning—never leave plants standing in water it is fatal always, and while most plants are not affected if water is spilled on their leaves, there are exception such as the fuzzy-leaved African Violet, Calceolaria and Gloxinia, water on the foliage of these plants will cause blotches and discoloured spots to appear, and in some cases actual rot.

Whenever plants are kept one of the following insects is almost sure to be present; Green Aphids, Greenhouse White Fly, Red Mite, Brown Scale and Wooly Aphid. These are all sucking insects which puncture the leaves and succulent stems and suck the juices out leaving the plants disfigured and weakened. Greenhouse White Fly and Green Aphids are found on the general run of flowering plants, Red Mite, Brown Scale and Wooly Aphid are found chiefly on foliage plants. They can be controlled by sprays which kill on contact such as a mixture of nicotine and soap, but the most effective way is to wash the plant regularly with soapy water using a soft piece of a sponge and an old tooth brush.

Soil plays an important part in maintaining a healthy plant. This factor is specially important when dealing with potted plants owing to the comparatively small amount in each pot. Some old rotted turf, well rotted short manure with sufficient sand to allow drainage and a little mixed commercial fertilizer makes a good mixture.

Potting of all foliage plants such as palms, ferns and some deciduous plants should be done in early Spring when the new growth is coming through. In preparing a pot for the plant small clean stones should be placed in the base to facilitate drainage, these are then covered with a layer of sphagnum moss which acts as a filter so that no particle of soil will enter the drainage area.

To prepare the plant, all loose soil particles should be removed from around the root so that it will be able to make full use of the new soil. Once the plant is in the pot, the soil should be packed down firmly leaving sufficient space between the surface of the soil and the top of the pot so that enough water can be put in to

moisten the whole plant. As a guide in this connection a six inch pot should have a three-quarter of an inch space between the surface of the soil and the top of the pot.

All plants require a rest period. We have only to see them in their natural state—dormant during the long winter months to realize this. House plants are no exception to this rule, and for best results they too require a resting period from active growth. As an example let us see how Palms are grown under greenhouse conditions.

Palms require conditions of high temperature and humidity for growth, therefore, during the summer ventilation is controlled in order to maximize these conditions. As fall approaches, the temperature and humidity are decreased, growth slackens off until finally a resting temperature of 58-60 degrees is reached. Growth has now ceased and the plant enters the resting stage. This same procedure should be followed in the home if best results are to be achieved. Growth and rest—the natural rhythm of plant life.

As regards food, plants like humans need nourishment to live and grow. It must always be borne in mind that the area of soil upon which the average potted plant can draw for its food is quite small, it is, therefore, advisable to supply some of the nutrients necessary through the use of plant foods.

The following temperatures are minimum ones which should be maintained during the late fall and winter months. During late spring and summer, the plant should be outside where the natural conditions of light and heat will help strengthen it for another winter indoors.

Cool Group 45-50 Degrees	Temperate Group 50-55 Degrees	Warm Group 55-60 Degrees
Abutilon	Hydrangea	Amaryllis
Azalea	Fuchsia	Begonia
Rhododendron	Freesia	Calla Lily
Cyclamen	Geranium	Gloxinia
Cineraria	Rose	Poinsettia
Calceolaria		Saintpaulia
Primula		Palms
		Ferns

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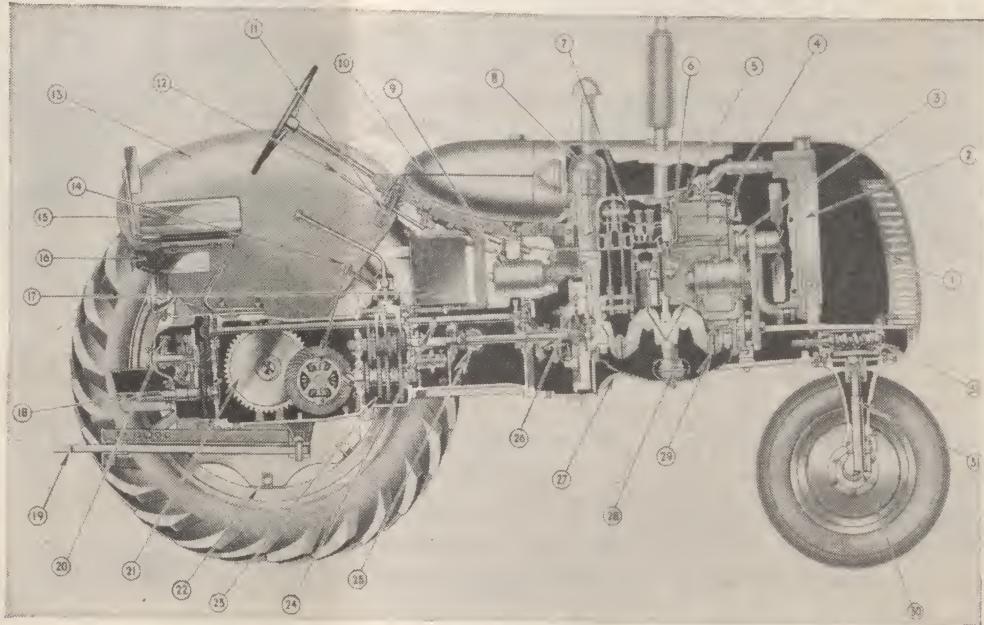
of our labour may raise the standard of life for the backward races, rather than spend half our life in a leisure that only a few use to advantage.

This is where the college men and women can make their contribution not only to their own country's welfare, but to the world at large. In addition to the technical training they have received, they have also learned to take a wider view of life and to realize their responsibility to their fellowmen. College men and women must be prepared to provide leadership no matter what line of work they follow, and be prepared to work in any public capacity in which they have the opportunity to serve.

There never was a time when there was greater need for sound leadership. You have the background to provide it. Let your New Year's resolution be a resolve to give the world the best you have got.

GILBERT McMILLAN,
President, Dairy Farmers of Canada.

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Let's Go To The Conference

by Colin Muirhead

Conferences come and go, and most of us don't pay much attention to either their agenda or outcome. Those of us who are interested in the welfare of agriculture, however, should follow the annual Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference pretty closely. Here is one opinion of the proceedings and outcome.

ONCE upon a time, so the fable goes, a certain Duke marched his men up the hill and then down again. In carrying through this manoeuvre, the good Duke got exactly nowhere. To our mind this little story fits fairly well the results achieved at the recent Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference held at Ottawa during the early part of December.

The original idea upon which these conferences were based was to plan agricultural production to fit in with the overall needs of the Western Allies during the second World War. Of recent years, however, they have degenerated into little more than a meeting between the various federal and provincial departments of agriculture with little or no discussion concerning the basic problems and trends in modern agriculture.

The first failure of the conference was the inability or unwillingness of a majority of the provincial ministers of agriculture to be present. Five of the ministers were absent—four attended. Newfoundland, having no Minister of Agriculture, was represented by the Minister of Natural Resources. Only the Ministers from Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island attended. If policy is to be formulated even along broad lines at these conferences, then the presence of the men who make the political decisions is a "must." Secondly it is to be doubted if Mr. Gardiner will continue to call these conferences if he has to listen to, and address provincial deputies rather than agricultural ministers.

If solutions are to be found to the problems facing agriculture they must be based upon fact. How we should like things to be should have no place in a discussion of agricultural problems to-day. Fact, not fiction, will enable us to see our way clearly. At the conference it seemed to us that too much of the latter and not enough of the former were evident in some of the speeches. It does no good to talk about the problems of agriculture as though they can all be neatly divided into separate compartments. As, for example, the problems facing the dairy industry, the necessity of feeding the impoverished peoples of the East or the drift of people out of agriculture, without realizing the fact that the basic forces which have set these trends in motion are all related,



The main table at the recent Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference contained many of the big names in agriculture.

Our world is not, and never has been a static one. The underlying currents which guide our lives are forever shifting; like the tides of the ocean they ebb and flow. To understand what is happening to agriculture we must understand the basic problems which affect the lives of those of us which are spent in agriculture.

This outlook was all too sadly lacking at the conference. We were exhorted to stick to the "golden rule;" to save democracy in the East; we were advised of the dire results to Canada of the flight from the land. Nowhere, however, did we find an attempt being made to face up to the facts; to view our problems in the light of forces which, although they originated decades ago, have increased their pressure upon our economy tremendously during the last few years.

The Changing Face of Agriculture

Let's look at some of these trends which are changing the face of agriculture to-day. People are leaving agriculture, this trend has been going on for decades, but during and since the war the movement has speeded up considerably. At the conference it was suggested that the cause of this may be due to the inability of agriculture to compete with industry in the inducements offered to the workers. Many of the delegates decried this drift, but none offered sound solutions to overcome the trend, or suggested, where they may be found. To our mind it may be possible that this is a move in the right direction, for isn't a great deal of labour in agriculture underemployed? There is no scarcity of labour, there is actually too much labour and much of it in the wrong places. By leaving agriculture for better paying jobs in the cities, these workers are not only helping themselves, but doing agriculture a service. They are decreasing the number of pieces into which the agricultural share of the national income pie has to be divided. They are making it possible for those who remain to increase their share, and, therefore, their incomes. This

movement of workers is attacking one of the basic problems of agriculture, low productivity per worker and low incomes. Fewer farms and bigger ones is the trend.

The effects of this movement are profound. It is making possible the present rapid increase in our industrialization; it is bringing to agriculture a greater degree of stability and increased efficiency. As these people who leave agriculture get better paying jobs their demand for farm products increases. Increasing home demand means less dependence upon the export market for our products. This increases stability, for we are able to control fluctuations in the domestic market by national policies, whereas problems on an international level require agreement between governments holding, in many cases, extremely diverse opinions. Increased efficiency comes through better use of the land which larger units make possible. Conservation practices can be adapted to suit the land. Reforestation and grassland farming can be adopted on a wider scale, for there is less likelihood of the need to plow hilly or stony ground.

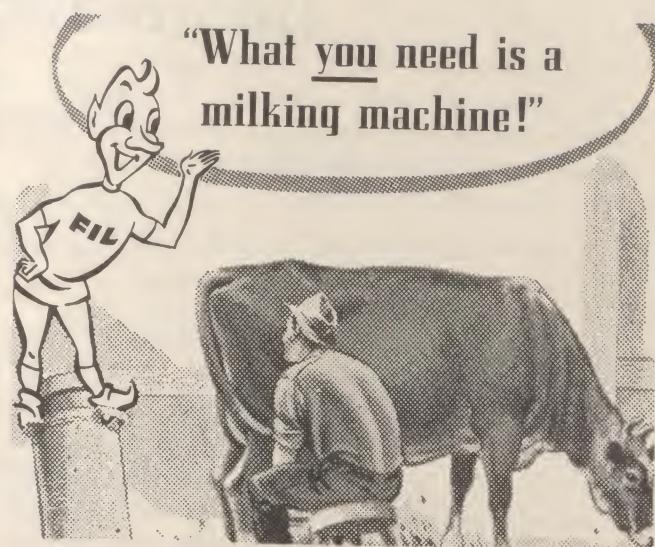
It can be seen that all these problems are interwoven. The effect of certain trends is felt throughout agriculture like the ripples on the surface of a stream when a stone is thrown in, and the ripples widen and widen.

If a conference is to be held annually, these are the trends and forces which must be faced, and our planning and production techniques must be adapted to flow with them rather than against them. The conference must be dynamic in outlook rather than static if it is to be successful. A certain ancient British king became so powerful that he thought he could command the tides to reverse their flow; he failed miserably; we shall be no more successful unless we realize that agriculture in Canada is passing through a revolution whose effect upon our way of living is going to be profound.

If we are to have a Federal-Provincial Conference, then let us have one with teeth in it. Let the delegates get down to the basic fundamental issues involved. In this way recommendations can be put forward that will bear study. Whether these recommendations would be adopted depends, of course, upon the actions of the voters back home, but at least the conference would have done its duty. The problems and the solutions to these problems would have been made clear. We still retain enough faith in the people of this country to feel that if the issues are placed clearly before them, they would react in the right way and for the good of all.

Our Cover Picture

Communities owning a snow-blower are the fortunate ones this winter, with snowfall in Eastern Canada breaking all records for the early part of the season. The one on the cover is keeping the roads clear around Macdonald College; it was bought just before winter set in with funds supplied by Mr. Walter M. Stewart.



If you are interested in learning how the B of M helps thousands of Canadian farmers by lending them ready cash for this and many other farm and home improvements, ask or write for our folder "Quiz for a Go-Ahead Farmer".



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Information, Please:

This page has been given over to the problems of our readers. It should make interesting reading because it is dealing directly with the problems of our own communities.

INFORMATION is always needed on some subject. Individual farmer's or groups of farmers have problems to solve, differences of opinion to settle. Requests are constantly being received through Box 237, Macdonald College, for information covering a wide range of subjects. The information is supplied to the party or parties directly concerned and no more is heard about it.

Many of these questions and answers, however, are of sufficient interest to a wider group to warrant publication in the Journal. This step has been taken because it is hoped that it will awaken an awareness of the similarity of problems which exist over a wide area.

Although the question used in this issue was sent in almost one year ago, it is still an alive issue. It will be interesting to see what the reactions are to-day to the question and answer.

The question of grain constantly reappears on the agenda of farm organizations in Eastern Canada, and well it might for it is a pretty important problem. Quebec farmers use large quantities of coarse grains from Western Canada in carrying out their winter feeding programs.

The question quoted below will give an indication of just how closely many Quebec farmers watch the grain situation as it affects them.

A change in the freight rate structure would have a grave effect upon the ability of Eastern farmers to continue using Western coarse grains in their feeding programs.

The answer to this question shows quite plainly the peculiarities of our present freight rate structure. If the subsidy on Western grain shipments to the East for feed were discontinued, grain for export could be moved

more cheaply to Halifax than feed grain for domestic consumption. This points up the importance of continuing the present policy of subsidizing grain shipments to the Eastern feeder. If the subsidy were dropped, the repercussions would effect not only the Eastern feeder, but the consumer also. It is he who would ultimately bear the major part of any increase in the cost of marketing.

The following request came from a Quebec Farm Forum.

Question. It has been said that foreign countries can buy feed grains far cheaper than Quebec farmers can buy it. Is this true? If so, how come?

Answer. The answer was supplied by Professor G. L. Burton, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, at Macdonald College.

Prof. Burton stated "I should be very surprised to find that foreign countries could buy feed grain cheaper than farmers in Quebec. As you know, the government of Canada is paying a freight subsidy on Western grain moving to the East for feed. The subsidy to Montreal is thirty cents per one hundred pounds out of a total freight charge of forty-three cents, leaving the farmer thirteen cents to pay."

It is true that without the freight assistance feed grain for export can be moved to Halifax more cheaply than feed grain in domestic consumption. This is one of the many peculiarities of our freight rate structure."

We have emphasized "without freight assistance," for this is the crux of the whole problem. The Eastern feeder takes approximately thirty-five per cent of his feed grain requirements from the West, compared with sixteen per cent before the war. This gives an indication of how successful the freight rate subsidy program has been. Any cancellation of this policy now would create considerable hardship in the East. Farm organizations should, therefore, campaign vigorously for the incorporation into government policy of the freight subsidy program. At present this policy has to be renewed each year by the Cabinet.

Learning Through Experience

MAKING good communities better was the theme stressed at the Christmas Short Course held at Macdonald College this season. There were fifty-four men and women from 18 to 70 years of age, and drawn from almost every section of English-speaking Quebec. From Pontiac, Gatineau, Argenteuil, Brome and many other counties right up to the Gaspé, they represented Farm Forum, the National Film Board, Women's Institute, home and school associations, church groups and junior clubs and various other local organizations.

On December 27, this diverse group of people arrived at Macdonald College each a separate unit, but by the end of the week through active participation in group work of various kinds they had been welded into a

closely-knit group, through the very process they were learning to use.

Dr. W. H. Brittain, vice-principal of Macdonald College, welcomed the members, and later H. R. C. Avison, Director of Adult Education at the College outlined the purpose behind the course. He explained how the various parts fitted together—talks and discussions on farm, home and community life and organization, and how through these methods the students would extend their information and experience in dealing with groups.

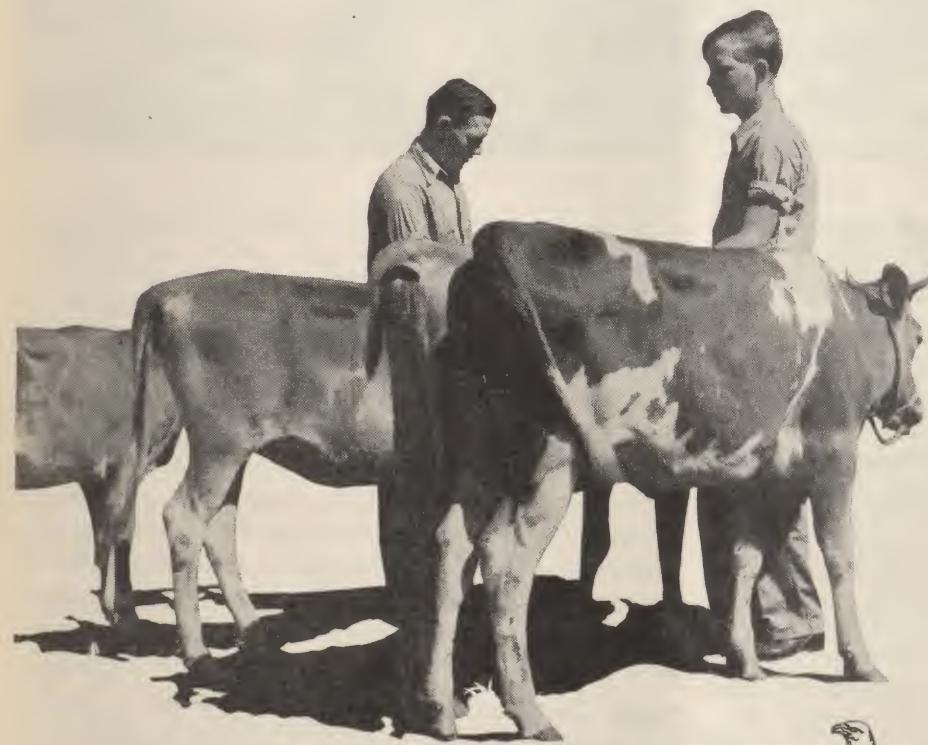
Throughout the course emphasis was placed upon "doing." It was considered by those who planned the course, that far more could be achieved in the short time available if talks and lectures were cut to a mini-

A GIFT.... to Take With You

You have known the friendly trust of animals, their dependence on you for their very existence. You know the taste of sweat, the ache of weariness, the race with the storm at harvest. And you have exulted in the market place at the material rewards for your work, your care, your planning—and your self-denial.

Responsibilities . . . toil . . . working and living with animals and with Nature. Farm life has given you the gift of maturity, a gift more earned than bestowed, a gift long in coming to others who have lived the soft life. For maturity is not measured in years alone, but in what those years have brought to the muscle and mind of the man.

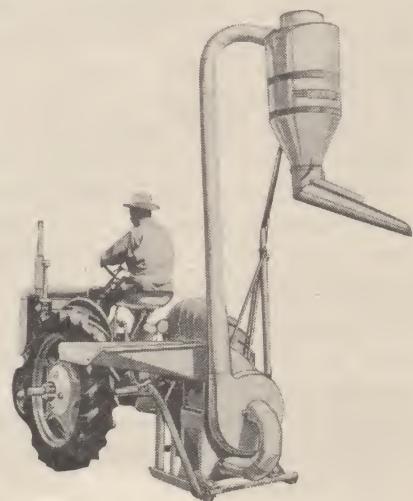
Take this gift with you through college and beyond. It will make your college years more fruitful, your whole life more rewarding. Life will have fuller meaning for you. You will mean more to the world, both in accomplishment and in good citizenship.

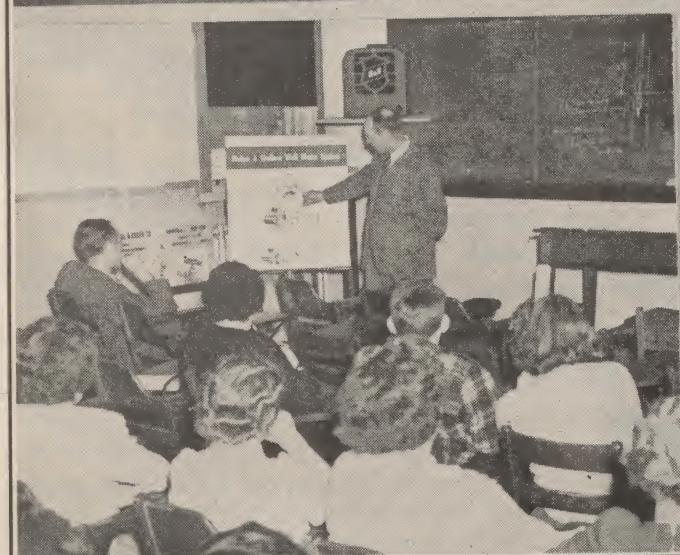


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The Christmas Short Course

We couldn't photograph everything that went on, but here are a few sample sessions. Top left, Miss Ridley demonstrates the operation of a movie projector, while at top right D. C. MacKay demonstrates some principles of soil

mum. If the students were urged to express their ideas and problems in group discussion. If they actively participated in all phases of organization throughout the course. That this policy was amply justified can be seen from the fact that forty-eight out of the fifty-four students present volunteered to take part in some phase of the course. A different chairman was elected each day, various committees were set up to handle programming, refreshments, leisure-time—this committee organized a library service, utility, residence and recreation.

The morning sessions were given over to exploring ways and means of improving rural organization. The duties of officers and the conduct of meetings were covered by Professor Avison. Jim Davidson discussed the method of group discussion, and showed how through the use of this technique active group participation can be achieved in the solution of a problem. One morning session was given over to a discussion of farm economic problems under the guidance of Dr. MacFarlane and Colin Muirhead.

chemistry and how to test a soil sample. At bottom left Prof. Banting discusses farm water systems, and the last photo shows one of the recreation periods in full swing.

During the afternoon skill sessions, Miss Roberta Ridley instructed the students in the correct use of the film, and the film projector. The use of the film as a medium for putting ideas across to a group of people forms an important approach to any rural problem.

Owing to the time factor, however, there was a limit to the amount of work which the students could carry on themselves, and for this reason the demonstration method was used to advantage in the afternoons when soil testing techniques, household appliances, household science, farm mechanics and livestock were illustrated.

Miss Elizabeth Campbell was in charge of the recreation each evening, and of the skill session in the afternoon when the problems of organizing recreation were discussed.

In the final session of the week, the course was discussed and criticized by the students. From these discussions it was evident that they preferred doing things themselves—learning through experience.

Summer And Winter, Milk Keeps Flowing

by D. K. Fairbarns

Milk: one of the most publicized of modern foods. Highly perishable and bulky, it passes through many hands before reaching the consumers doorstep. What are the regulations which guide the supply on to the Montreal Market, and keep it coming twelve months in the year? What they are, and how they work are explained in this article.

MILK has been much in the news recently. Consumers are claiming that the price is too high, while farmers are saying that low prices are driving them out of milk production. There is no reason to think that the milk problem is going to disappear in the near future, so further discussion of the situation may be expected. In this article, I am going to try to present the main regulations governing the Montreal market in a handy form, emphasizing how they hang together to form a system. I hope that this paper will be a useful reference in the coming months when the milk situation is being argued.

Farmers in the Montreal area are able to produce many kinds of fresh foods in the summertime at competitive prices. Consumers would like to have these foods in winter also, and if our winters were like our summers, we would find perishable foods flowing regularly from the farmer to the consumer within the space of a few days throughout the year. However, spring and summer conditions, under which cheap food can be produced locally, are not repeated in the fall and winter period; so winter production is more expensive than summer production. This means that foods do not go straight from the local farmer to the Montreal consumer at all seasons of the year. Most of the expedients used to get perishable foods to the consumer in winter do not provide the local farmer with income during that period. In the winter, Montrealers find themselves eating food grown locally in summer, and preserved then for later use, fresh food brought from southern farms, and small quantities of meat and greenhouse produce available from local sources. Fluid milk is the exception; it is the only fresh food coming straight from the local farmer to the Montreal consumer in a constant flow all through the year.

This peculiarity of the fluid milk supply exists partly because local farmers have found that the difference between summer and winter costs of milk production are not as great as seasonal differences between production costs for other foods; and partly because consumers are more anxious to have a regular flow of fluid milk all through the year than they are to have constant supplies



From cow to consumer—here's the first stage in the production process.

of other foods. The consumer recognizes fluid milk as the most nearly perfect of foods; he wants to find the same number of bottles of milk on his doorstep in the morning whether there is a carpet of flowers or a carpet of snow in his garden. It is part of this attitude towards milk which makes consumers object to seasonal variations in milk prices. Everybody accepts the fact that prices of other foods vary seasonally; but people expect milk prices to stay the same all the year around.

Milk is cheaper to produce in summer than in winter, and if the price to the consumer is to be the same at all seasons, something will have to be done to see that the farmer gets some inducement to produce winter milk. Doing this 'something' has been accepted as a duty by the Quebec Dairy Industry Commission, a body set up nearly twenty years ago by the provincial government to deal with problems of dairying in Quebec.

The Dairy Industry Commission is not the only body regulating fluid milk coming into Montreal. Milk, if not produced under clean conditions and handled carefully on its way from the cow to the consumer, may be both dangerous and unappetizing. The City of Montreal sees that it is neither by making sure that the conditions under which fluid milk is produced and handled conform to strict sanitary standards. It is required that every milk dealer in the city have a license. The dealer must furnish city health authorities with the names of his suppliers; his license is revoked if he takes milk from any supplier whose farm does not pass the inspectors of the Montreal Health Department. Therefore, only milk from inspected farms gets to the Montreal fluid market.

These sanitary regulations are sometimes questioned by farmers; but most argument comes over the regulations of the Dairy Industry Commission. The Commission exists under the authority of the Dairy Products Act, which gives it wide powers to regulate the milk industry of the province. It has made three types of regulations which are of primary importance to producers. These are price orders, quota orders, and orders laying down which producers may ship milk to the Montreal fluid market.

Because the consumer is anxious not to be made to pay a price which varies with the seasons, and since it is more expensive to produce milk in winter than in summer, the Commission has arranged things so that, in effect, the producer makes a 'loan' to the consumer in winter, and the consumer pays back the 'loan' in summer. It is important, both for reasons of justice, and to make sure that farmers continue to produce milk in winter, to arrange things so that the summertime 'loan repayments' get back to those producers who actually made the 'loans' in the previous winter. The mechanism doing this job is the 'quota system'.

Boost that Quota

Under the quota system, the amount of milk the producer is allowed to send to the high-priced fluid market in summer depends upon the amount he has shipped in the preceding winter. The regulations say that a 'quota' shall be established by each producer permitted to ship milk to Montreal. This quota is equal to the average daily amount he has sold during the winter. In this connection, the 'winter' is defined as the 151 days between October 16 and March 15. The total milk shipments of the producer for this period are added up, and the sum is then divided by 151 to get his average daily shipments.

Until the present winter, it was not the total milk shipments of the producer that counted when his quota was worked out, but only the shipments he made to the Montreal fluid market. When a dairy finds that it will not be needing as much milk as it expects to receive, it may refuse to take milk from some of its suppliers for periods of up to three days, if it gives at least 48 hours notice of its intentions. The Commission instructs the dairy to 'share equally the non-reception between all his producers'. In summer, this 'sharing equally' is assured by the rule that 'the non-reception shall be proportional to the quota of each producer-supplier'—so that it will work out that each producer has been allowed to send the same proportion of his quota to the dairy during the summer months as every other producer shipping to the same dairy, when all is averaged out. Suppose one producer has established a quota of ten cans a day in the preceding winter, while another's quota has been established at five cans a day. If the dairy does not want to accept all the milk it would receive were it to take the whole of each producer's quota, it may arrange so that one producer sends an average of eight cans a day

in the summer, while the other is allowed to ship an average of four cans a day—both being permitted to sell four-fifths of their quota at the fluid price.

A second dairy may take only three-fifths of its producers' quotas—since each dairy fixes the proportion of the quota it takes independently.

In winter, when no quota is available to refer back to, there is no simple way of finding out how the dairy should 'share equally' its 'non-reception'. If last year's quota is referred back to, it means that this year's quota is determined mainly by what last year's quota was. This will discourage the man who is able to expand his winter production cheaply from doing so, since he will never be sure that his quota will be increased if he increases winter output. He is just the man to be encouraged if we want to get milk to the consumer at as low a price as possible. The way the Commission has found around this problem is to base each quota on the producer's total winter shipments—both to fluid and to surplus markets. It should be noted that the Commission uses figures received from the city dairies in computing the producer's quota—so arrangements for sending proofs of surplus shipments in to the dairy must be made if the producer is to be assigned the maximum quota to which he is entitled.

A quota committee, on which producers are represented, has been set up to advise the Dairy Industry Commission on quota matters.

The quota system in itself would be inadequate to secure a constant flow of fluid milk throughout the year. The Commission also finds it necessary to fix prices. This price-fixing function was undertaken by the Commission long before any quota system came into effect. It is not my purpose to discuss the history of price-fixing for the Montreal fluid milk market in this article, so only a few remarks on the possible consequences of not having fixed prices under present conditions will be made.

If other regulations remained, but price fixing was abolished, what might happen? These 'other regulations' would mean that only producers passed by the Commission would be allowed to ship fluid milk to the Montreal fluid market, and that all these producers would be permitted to ship the same proportion, or multiple, of their quota in summer. Suppose the Commission stopped fixing prices at the end of the present quota-fixing period—what would happen?

The Commission fixes the price to be paid to the producer by the dealer, and the minimum price to be paid by the consumer. If the restriction that at least 19½ cents per quart must be charged to the ordinary consumer for fluid milk were abolished, together with regulations covering prices paid to producers, we might find dairies cutting their prices to sell more milk; as they cut the prices to the consumer, they would decrease the price paid to the farmer; until eventually, farmers might be

getting little more than the surplus price for milk they sent to Montreal dairies. In the fall, when milk flows drop off quickly, the consumer would find prices jumping sharply, reaching a level considerably above the present one, perhaps—and staying there. This would occur because the producer, finding out that he received only as much for milk sent to the fluid market in summer as for surplus milk, would refuse to produce winter milk unless he received its full cost back immediately—instead of waiting to be paid back in the summer, as he does now. Without accompanying price regulation, the quota system would have little meaning, therefore.

Who Sets the Price?

The current price order of the Commission sets the price which is to be paid the farmer at \$4.50 per hundred pounds delivered in Montreal. Out of this \$4.50, the dairy subtracts the trucker's charge and a half cent which it sends to the Dairy Industry Commission. The rest turns up in the producer's milk cheque. The \$4.50 rate is for 3.5% butterfat milk—extra tenths of a per cent of butter fat are paid for at the rate of 3 cents per 100 lbs. of milk, with corresponding reductions for substandard milk.

The Commission also sets minimum prices at which dealers can sell milk to the various types of middlemen and consumers.

The third of the regulatory activities of the Commission which are of primary importance to the producer originated in 1942. Under a regulation of that year, no Montreal dairy may take milk from a producer-supplier who has not previously been supplying it, except with the permission of the Commission. In general, the Commission gives permission for taking on new producers only in the fall months, when milk flows are at their lowest. It can then be seen whether new producer-suppliers are needed or not.

The delicate balance of affairs which gives the local farmer both summer and winter employment in producing milk is maintained only by careful regulation of the fluid market. It will not take any very great change in underlying economic factors for the situation to change to one where those expedients now used to get other types of perishable foods to the consumer in winter are applied to milk.

The local farmer does not need to fear that fluid milk will be brought from the south to cut into his market; milk is both bulky and perishable, and this alone would prevent bringing fluid milk from far away. However, he may find that consumers switch to using canned or powdered milk if the situation changes—there is some indication that just this has been happening recently.

While the fluid milk market is regulated as it is now, so that more is paid to the farmer for milk going to the fluid market than for 'surplus' milk, it is possible that powdered milk will replace fluid to some extent even when fluid is about as cheap to produce on the farm,

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is more wanted by the consumer, and costs less to process—as well may be the situation in summer. If the difference in processing costs is more than balanced by the difference between the price paid the farmer by the canner and that the city dairy has to give, powdered milk will be cheaper to the consumer than bottled milk, so that he will be induced to buy powder.

Besides the main regulations of the Dairy Industry Commission which have been discussed above, a number of other regulations which are of interest to farmers have been published. Some of these I presume, have been made to avoid tempting farmers and dealers to make arrangements not in the spirit of the Commission's regulations. For example, all milk received by Montreal dealers must be paid for at fluid prices—an exception is made for milk shipped to the Montreal Milk Producers Co-operative plant, which is situated in Montreal. This regulation helps remove the temptation to the dairy to pay only surplus prices for some of the milk which it actually sells on the fluid market.

Again, transport of milk from farm to dairy may not be carried on by milk dealers, directly or indirectly. This helps remove the temptation to making agreements between dairy and farmer under which the latter agrees to supply milk at somewhat under fluid prices in return for the dairy taking more of his milk than is legally allowable.

A list of some of the orders of the Dairy Industry Commission which are of interest to farmers is given below together with notes of their contents. Some of these orders have not been covered above. All of the Commission's orders are published in the Quebec Official Gazette.

List of Orders of the Quebec Dairy Industry Commission

- 1-S-41 — Milk dealers may not transport milk from farm to dairy.
- G-Sp-41 — The producer must charge the dairy at least the price fixed by the Commission.
- Sp-IX-42 — No dealer may take on a new supplier without the prior consent of the Commission.
- 47-SP-1A — The dealer must pay the supplier for milk he has received within a month of its receipt.
- 50-Sp-III — Thirty days notice must be given by either party if the relationship between a dairy and one of its producers is to be broken off; a copy of the notice must be sent to the Commission.
- 51-Sp-VI — The latest quota order applying to the Montreal market.
- 1-51 — The latest price order for the Montreal market.

A Step in the Right Direction



Here's a herd of R.O.P. milkers that any farmer would be proud to own.

The Record of Performance was started in 1904 and provided for a 365 day test. In 1920, the ten month or 305 day test was added to the R.O.P., and because of economic herd management reasons, has met with considerable favour among most dairymen. Throughout these years, therefore, the opportunity to test cows for milk and butter fat production has been available in Canada.

While dairy cattle have been exhibited at county,

regional and national exhibitions for a longer period of time than cow testing has been available, the use of production or R.O.P. records as a prerequisite to entry has never been required, although attempts have been made to bring this about, especially at national exhibitions. In other instances attempts have been made in the show ring to allow credits for records as well as for type, breed, character, individuality and so on, but for various reasons none of these attempts to combine type and production in the show ring has remained.

Commencing this year, the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair held at Toronto during November required that all dairy animals must have either R.O.P. records in their own right, or in the case of the younger animals, possess record credential backing.

The following are the conditions as found in the Royal Winter Fair prize list, 1951, for all dairy breeds.

R.O.P. CONDITIONS

Females

1. (a) All cows, four years of age or over as of July 1st must be qualified in the Canadian Record of Performance.
- (b) All females under four years of age as of July

(continued on page 23)



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

A New Year's Message From The Minister of Agriculture

I would like to extend the very best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year to all my fellow citizens, and in particular to those of you who are farmers. May 1952 bring you all serenity of mind and spirit and harmony in your family relationships; and may there be peace in our country and among the nations of the world.

The year 1951 will be remembered as one of prosperity. In Quebec and in the other provinces of Canada our farms produced an abundance of food, and we should render thanks to Providence for the many rewards of the work of our hands.

But although the general picture was encouraging, there were nevertheless a few dark spots, and in some cases our farmers were forcibly reminded of the risks that are inherent in farming. For example, in many districts farmers saw their luxuriant crops of hay and other forage plants drastically reduced in value by excessive rainfall during the harvest season, which meant direct financial loss to livestock breeders and dairy farmers.

Potatoes were also adversely affected by weather conditions, and if the consumer feels that he is paying too much for this staple article of his diet, he should not lay the blame on the farmer who saw his potato crop ravaged by disease and yields greatly below normal.

I have used these two examples merely to point out how much the farmer is dependent for his very existence on the vagaries of factors over which he has



no control, and it is my earnest hope that the other classes of our society may have an increasingly better understanding of the difficulties under which farmers carry on their profession, and a just appreciation of their merits and of their importance to all of us.

I urge all our farmers to continue to devote themselves wholeheartedly to their daily tasks, and never forget the fundamental importance of their profession, or the stability and independence that are inherent in farming.

I urge you to co-operate with one another, to study your common problems together, to retain the best of the old traditions while pressing forward with the help of the newer techniques, so that you will be able to meet competition on our home and foreign markets. I hope it will be possible for you and your wives to pass on your love of the land to your children, and to encourage them not to leave the security and good life of the farm to move to the cities, thus still further disrupting the balance between rural and urban populations.

To all workers, whether they work with their hands or with their heads, I wish the blessings of health, security, and the conviction that we are all part and parcel of one society. For the leaders of our governments, religious and civil authorities, in fact, to every man, woman and child in Quebec, I have the old wish: A Happy New Year to you all, and Paradise at the end of the road.

Laurent Barré

Beekeepers Discuss Their Business

The annual meeting of the Quebec Beekeepers' Association included something new this year, in the form of an exhibit of honey set up in the windows of the store of Dionne & Fils in Montreal. It served a double purpose; as an attraction to consumers, and as a competition among the producers who contributed samples to the exhibit. Two experts, C. A. Jamieson and Jules Methot, federal and provincial apiculturists, were the judges and distributed the awards as follows. Liquid white honey, P. A. Dion, Honfleur; Jacques Dubois, Beloeil; Henri Roy, St. Anselme. Crystallized white honey, J. B. Montembault, Batiscan; Bruno Racine, St. Jacques; Louis Bossé, Ste. Martine. Comb honey, Herve Vallee, St. Martine, Louis Bossé, J. B. Montembault. Designs for honey pails, Sister St. Gerard, St. Pascal, Gaston Racine, Montreal, Albert Birouard, St. Antoine. Wax, J. B. Montembault, Albert Girouard. Honey advertising, S. M. Deschenes, J. B. Montembault.

Three trophies were also awarded during the course of the meetings. Named "honey-king" of the province was J. B. Montembault. A cup for the best exhibit of honey in the comb went to Henri Valle, and the Senator Vaillancourt cup, for the best effort in publicizing honey, went to Romauld Morissette of Macamic.

The president of the Association, Louis Bossé, was in the chair for the meetings, which was featured by talks by J. H. Lavoie, who dealt with the nutritive value of honey, E. Braun of the Federal Department of Agriculture who told of experimental work in progress at Ottawa, S. M. Deschenes of the Provincial Department who dealt with pasteurization, and George Vallieres, biochemist at Quebec who compared the relative qualities of pasteurized and non-pasteurized honey. Mr. A. R. Foley, representing the Provincial Minister of Health, the Hon. A. Paquette, also spoke.

Open "forum" type meetings were part of the proceedings, when the delegates had a chance to discuss varied questions and express a variety of opinions. Mr. Deschenes conducted one dealing with beekeeping in general, and in another J. L. Bechard compared different types of hives.

Louis Bossé was re-elected president, and the slate of other officers for 1952 comprises J. B. Montembault, vice-president, J. A. Prudhomme, St. Isidore, secretary. Directors are Richard Handfield, Contrecoeur, Bernard Baril, Ste. Luce sur Mer, Roch Caron, Chateauguay, Oswald Paradis, St. Simon, H. Schink, St. Timothy, Paul Yelle, St. Remi, and J. A. Beaudry, Montebello.

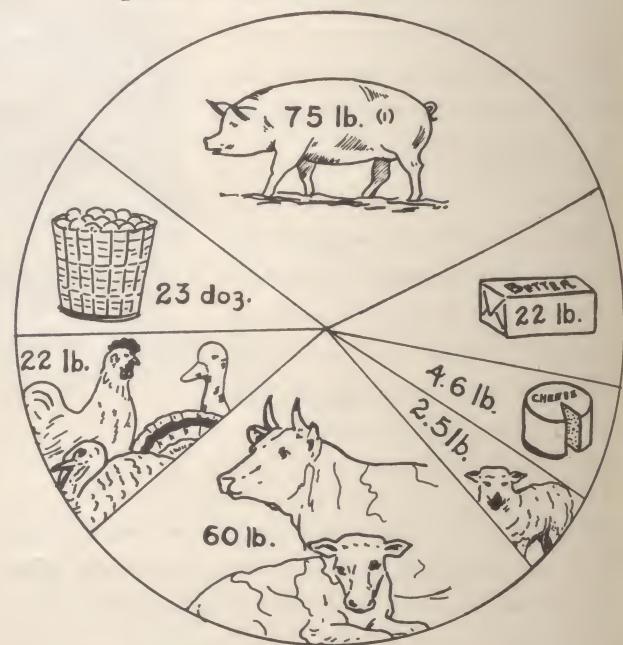
Winners At Belleville

Winners of the two coveted provincial trophies for cheese at the British Empire Exhibition at Belleville recently were Louis Philippe Caron, cheesemaker for the St. Donat de Rimouski Co-operative, and Pierre Lambert of the Agricultural Co-operative of Honfleur de Bellechasse.

Mr. Caron won the J. D. Leclair trophy for the highest points in cheese exhibited, and Mr. Lambert was awarded the Co-operative Federee cup for the best October cheese at the show.

A number of other Quebec cheesemakers won prizes at the show, pointing up the excellence of Quebec's cheese, and the high standard that is maintained in our cheese factories.

Per capita consumption of livestock products in Canada, 1950



Butter Production Up

During the month of November, 1951, the last for which the figures are available at press time, Quebec manufactured 5,644,000 pounds of butter and 613,000 pounds of cheese. Compared with the same month of 1950, this is an increase of 15% in butter and a decrease of 41% in cheese.

For the first eleven months of 1951, a total butter production of 90,003,000 pounds is an increase of 2,183,000 pounds over last year. The December production should be about 2,659,000 pounds, so it is likely that Quebec's production for 1951 will be over 93,000,000 pounds.

Cheese production for 1951, if the December make is about the same as last year, should reach about 15,500,000 pounds.

A New Universal Plant Killer

A new weed killer, said to be more destructive to weeds and grasses than any yet discovered, will be available in Canada next year.

Known as CMU, this chemical has been tested extensively during the past year and found to possess remarkable killing power against our most undesirable weeds and grasses. It is not a selective weedkiller, however, which means that it will kill any vegetation on which it is sprayed, and hence it is, so far, usable only where crops are not being grown. At present, its chief use appears to be for the control of weeds and grass on railway roadbeds, in oil refinery yards and manufacturing plant sites. It can also be used to remove grass and other plant growth around telephone and power poles, in lumber yards, oil tank farms, and other installations where this growth might constitute a fire hazard.

It is also being experimented with to determine its possible use in agriculture. It may find use as a pre-emergence spray in crops, and for control of perennial weed patches. But more information is needed to find out how long soil sterility remains after it is applied. It has already been established that corn and oat crops are not affected when CMU is applied as a pre-emergence weed spray, but whether it will damage other crops grown in the rotation is still not known.

Canadian railways are expected to be large users of CMU, to free the area around the railway ties of all plant growth, for weeds and grasses prevent rapid drying of the stone ballast, which leads to deterioration of the roadbed. When tried on heavily-weeded stretches of roadbed last spring, CMU gave almost 100% kill, and it has also given good results in oil storage yards in Alberta and Manitoba.

CMU, which was developed by Canadian Industries Limited, comes in powder form to be mixed with water. It is apparently non-poisonous to warm blooded animals, is non-inflammable and non-corrosive.

Short Course at Ste. Anne

Members of the staff of the Department of Agriculture will co-operate in a short course on field crops to be given at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere from February 5 to 15th. Production, harvesting and storing of green feed will receive principal attention, with some time also devoted to grain crops and special cash crops.

The course is being given with the collaboration of the Youth Aid Service, and the instructors come from the staff of the agricultural school and the two Departments of Agriculture. Transportation to the school is paid by the Youth Aid Service, and grants to the students make it possible for them to attend at almost no cost to themselves.

Minister Reviews Progress

"The assurance of permanent possession of his land is the basis on which Quebec farmers make progress," declared Minister of Agriculture Laurent Barré recently, "and the farm credit policy of the government of this province has had a lot to do with the stability of our farming population."

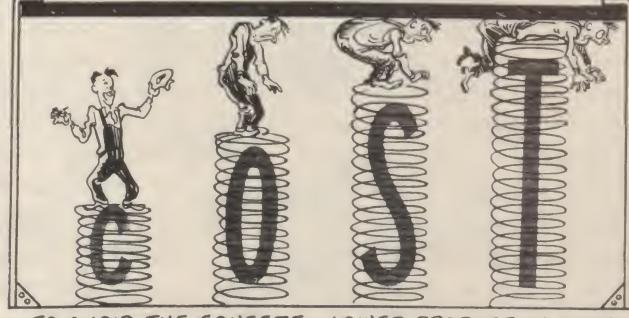
Mr. Barré recalled that some 15 years ago, many farmers found themselves, through no fault of their own, in desperate straits. Thousands of operators were put on their feet through the loans they were enabled to make with the Farm Credit Bureau; and since the inception of this policy, no less than 34,475 farm owners have been helped financially.

He had high praise for the way in which these farm loans have been repaid through the years. Not only have practically all loans been repaid at maturity, but something like \$15,000,000 have been received in advance payments. "Honesty," said Mr. Barré, "is not simply paying one's debts when they come due, not only returning borrowed money, plus legitimate interest charges. It is something in a man's character; something that makes him show his appreciation for services rendered."

Mr. Barré went on to enumerate other policies of the government which work toward the improvement of the farmers' lot—rural education, farm electrification, drainage, land clearing and improvement, the government's research programmes, each of which is in charge of competent people. The staff of the department, heads of divisions, agronomes, specialists of all kinds, are all devoted to their profession and to their primary tasks of being of as much help as possible to our farmers.

One of the most pressing problems facing government authorities is that of marketing of our farm products. Agricultural co-operatives have rendered great service in this line, and have done a great deal to stabilize prices. But there is much more to be done in this direction, and he had hopes that there would be some results from the studies of the committee which had been set up to study all agricultural legislation.

WHILE SELLING PRICE STAYS PUT--



Courtesy the Canadian Bank of Commerce

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Those who have wished for the good old days when we had winter in the wintertime had a sample of it the fifteenth and sixteenth of December. It probably made them appreciate it more when the weather is like it was earlier in the month. Then one could plow quite comfortably, more so than in November, and a great many did so, including myself. Early in November we thought there would be none done, later that it would be partly done. Then in December it got to where we would be able to say we had done all we wanted to do in another half hour. Then one of the horses slipped and plumped down on the pole and broke it off a half-mile from the house. As Hans was spreading manure in the same field, I took my horses home and brought a chain to take the plow behind his rig. By the time we could get the shop to turn out a new pole, it was too late to finish. Indeed it would only have been for the satisfaction of saying we were done that we would have done it this fall. There is a headland which we do not want to plow this spring for reasons of strategy in the same far corner and it will be more economical to do both at once.

On the thirteenth Marta brought the children over to give us a glimpse of Swedish life. Perhaps our understanding was not quite correct but according to it the legend is that a girl lost her eyes many years ago for believing in Christ but was given new ones on that day. So early in the morning girls dressed in white and wearing a special sort of halo come with candles singing a song about it. They serve a special bread with saffron powder in it to make it yellow and of course coffee which is part of everything in Sweden. She didn't have the saffron which Dot and I knew only as an adjective but investigation showed that it is a bulbous plant of the genus crocus. In Sweden they make quite an affair

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of selecting the one to play the part of Lucia (spelling dubious) something like what we might call a popularity contest. Christina was the only entrant here while Catharina, the younger one, thought the best part of it was to keep blowing out the candle. Speaking of Swedish ideas, the cold weather was not altogether unexpected to Hans as there is a saying that if Andrew's day (November 13) is rainy, it will be cold till Christmas. This year it was here.

We had a letter from Jim Davidson, Quebec Farm Forum secretary, regarding our mention of attempting to locate a supply of the trace mineral elements mentioned in the pamphlets he secured for the Forums last winter. He had arrived at the same point as we had but by a different route perhaps. Inorganic Bioelements Inc. in Cleveland put out a product known as Nutrels according to the formula in the pamphlets. We had just got to the point of sending for some only to be told that we could not send that much money to the States without a permit. So we reduced the order to below permit size rather than wait. Probably that will not be a factor since the announcement that exchange control is ended in Canada. Anyway it is interesting

and encouraging to know that Jim is keeping an eye open for new developments in the practical side of agriculture which he can pass on to the farmers.

When the new stable cleaners get more common, the manure will be more sanitary as it can go from the cow to the fields untouched by human hands. Just lately

(continued on inside back cover)

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POULTRY FEEDS



Animal Diseases: Prevention Means Profits

Baby Pig Diseases and Seasonal Hints

The recent publicity given to "pig hatcheries", and the statements about the difficulty of raising winter pigs under natural conditions bring up the question of why so many winter pigs have been lost. From the veterinarian's viewpoint it is apparent that weakening influences or "predisposing factors" are behind a lot of the losses. Without going into a lot of details and reasons we believe that the following outline of routine moves covers most of the causes of losses we see in Quebec.

1. Look after the in-pig sow, be sure to give her a protein supplement and extra fish oils all through the last month before farrowing.

2. Be present at the farrowing. Disinfect the navel cords with iodine, cut the black teeth carefully with clean shears (or not at all), and destroy runts weighing less than 2 lbs. at birth, (they are often disease spreaders later, and will not pay for their feed in any case).

3. Do everything possible to provide a safe, warm sleeping place for youngsters, to avoid crushing.

4. Give ferrous sulphate or reduced iron to each pig at 1, 7, 12, 18 and 24 days of age; an amount equal to an aspirin tablet is correct. Individual dosing is particularly important in cold weather.

5. The new antibiotic and vitamin B 12 supplements to prevent baby pig scours should be considered.

6. Use a clinical thermometer freely; any rise in temperature in the sow calls for prompt veterinary attention.

7. Don't wean pigs before they are 6 to 8 weeks old unless an abundance of milk is available; too early weaning is the most frequent cause of loss.

8. Where erysipelas has occurred in the herd during the last year have all sucklings inoculated with serum at 10 days of age and again one month later.

9. Where pneumonia has been a problem have all pigs vaccinated against pasteurellosis. Treat any sud-

den rise in temperature promptly and isolate sick animals. Sulphamethazine is a valuable drug against pasteurellosis.

10. Don't give worm remedies wholesale. The rough coated, "pot-bellied" weanling, with an uncertain appetite and normal temperature (102-104° F.) is the only good subject for such treatment. The finding of worms in a pen of 4 month old pigs merely means that they are throwing them off, or have thrown them off, because of natural resistance.

11. Never feed raw meat scraps to pigs.

12. Chronic diarrhea, sore and enlarged joints, rough reddened skin, deformed snouts and partial paralysis are signs of diseases that may be serious unless properly diagnosed and treated.

A Hint for the Sheep Owner:

A common cause of trouble in mid-winter is lack of sufficient water—sheep cannot get enough from eating snow. The result is "the stretches"; an affected animal will extend her fore-legs, and will stretch her neck backwards. This usually means that the third stomach (or omasum) is packed with dry ma-

terial, due to lack of water. An effective treatment is a pint or more of mineral (Russian) oil, but prevention by providing water every day, not too cold, is better.

So far this winter has been a bad one insofar as calf pneumonia is concerned. Some very virulent strains of this disease have appeared, and had it not been for the new antibiotics losses would have been severe in some herds. Use a thermometer freely; if a calf shows distress in breathing, lack of appetite and a temperature over 104°, get professional assistance without delay.

The main hint in regard to poultry diseases this month is in regard to the sources of spring chicks. It is not too early to start studying the future source of your chicks; has the breeding flock passed the blood test for pullorum disease with a good record? Was there a low incidence of leukosis in the flock? Is the diet of the breeding birds fully satisfactory in that their chicks will hatch with a good reserve of essential food substances (vitamins etc.)? Sometimes it is not possible to find all this out, but in some cases such a check would prevent serious trouble later.

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THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

We See The Princess

by Ida Bruneau

Early in October, Miss Campbell and I learned that we were to be invited to represent the Quebec Women's Institutes at a luncheon for the Princess Élizabeth and Prince Philip at the chalet on Mount Royal. Naturally, we were very excited about it, and were looking forward eagerly to the 30th when we would go to Montreal to see them.

At the time, there were a good many accounts of that luncheon written up in the papers,—none of them painting too good a picture, and with some reason. Certainly, there was a tremendous crowd there—about 1,400—though it was originally planned for little over half that number. And there was a good deal of pushing and shoving by everyone, all trying to get a view of the Royal Couple. I am quite sure that there must have been many present who never saw them at all.

Miss Campbell and I, however, were very lucky. We arrived among the first and found a place close to the entrance. The chalet, which normally seems rather cold and bare, was well decorated with lovely fall flowers. The red carpet which led to the dais was overlaid with a handwoven catalogue rug, and the dais itself was set up as a dining room in habitant style.

Excitement mounted as the time for the arrival of the Princess and Duke drew near. They had been touring

Montreal all morning and were late in arriving. Our first impression of the Princess was that, while she was very lovely, she looked tired, cold and definitely taken aback and frightened by the huge crowd. I certainly felt sorry for her and realized only then what an ordeal the Canadian trip must have been.

They did not eat lunch in the main part of the chalet with us and, with 1,400 people standing around just waiting to watch every mouthful they ate, they could not be blamed for wanting their privacy. They were soon out again to spend a short time wandering around the crowd and chatting with quite a number of people. We were not among those so fortunate, but we did see them both a couple of times, and they spoke to several who were near enough to us so that we could hear them. Both seemed to start a conversation by asking, "What do you do?", and they seemed genuinely interested in the replies. The Princess still looked very shy with the crowd, but the Duke seemed more at home, and you could tell he was joking with some.

Altogether, they must have been with us for about an hour, and then drove off again in the open car to continue for another eight hours a round of inspections, greetings and official entertainments.

The Month With The W.I.

Reports of Christmas meetings this month. Parties and merrymaking were the order of the day, with thought for those less fortunate at home and in the hospitals, and special Christmas parcels for overseas—a tangible expression of the Christmas message.

Bonaventure: Black Cape sent parcels to boys in the three services and Mrs. G. Fairservice and Mrs. L. Woodman placed a wreath at the Cenotaph on Remembrance Day. Grand Cascapedia presented prizes to the pupils of the school and made a house to house canvas in aid of Maria Hospital. Events of the Royal Tour were read and a "Song Girl" contest was conducted by Mrs. E. Harrison, the prize being won by Mrs. J. Campbell. Marcil members united in sending their best wishes to their president, Mrs. Oliver Watt, a patient in the Soldiers' Memorial Hospital. New Carlisle W.I. was entertained at the home of the county president, Mrs.



Beebe W.I. sign used at the booth at the County Fair, and Miss Viola Moranville who put the letters on the sign.

Henry Ward. Prizes were presented to the High School. Members took part in the parade and ceremony on Remembrance Day and were in charge of the lunch sponsored by the Legion. New Richmond heard a talk on "House Plants" by Mrs. Ivan. Collections were made for Soldiers' Memorial, Hotel Dieu, and Maria Hospitals. Shigawake reports only the parcels for overseas. Restigouche presented prizes to pupils showing the most progress for the year in each class of each school in the district. A letter of thanks was received from George Boudreau for the Scholarship received from Bonaventure Co. W.I.

Brome: Abercorn heard the report of the County meeting and the School Fair. Plans were made to hold a card party and the special sale of a surprise package was held. Knowlton's Landing sold three homespun bags made by their president, Mrs. G. Westover. A card party for each month during the winter is planned. South Bolton held their meeting in their new club room. A quilt was tied for a family who had lost their home through fire. Books from the Travelling Library were distributed and plans were made to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the branch. Sutton sold a surprise package and had a guessing contest which was arranged by the hostess. Mrs. Fruitier of Cowansville, was the guest speaker discussing the topic, "Everyone has a Right to Life, Liberty and Security of Person".

Compton: Brookbury planned a masquerade dance. Various donations were voted: \$5 to the Salvation Army, \$15 to Bishopton Schools, \$25 for hot lunches at Bury School and spoons to two babies. At Bury, talks on the "Winter Fair" and "A Trip to New Hampshire" were heard. Portfolios are to be made by the Junior Branch and sent to other junior groups in this province as a chain to enable them to become better acquainted. A progressive dinner of five courses was enjoyed. Canterbury had Rev. Mr. Walker as guest speaker, whose topic was "Racial Problems". \$10 was voted the Bury School for prizes and it was decided that help would be given to the Compton County scholarship and agriculture bursary. East Angus realized \$45 from a paper drive and \$3 was donated for school prizes. East Clifton had a display of quilts and a contest with prizes. A card party was held. Plans have been made to remodel the wood shed of their hall into a kitchen. Sawyerville heard a talk on "Planting Fall Bulbs", and a successful marathon bridge and 500 has been completed. A film on her trip to the South was shown by a member. Scotstown had films shown by Mr. P. Sharman and his commentary on his trip to Holland and Germany. \$10 was voted to Save the Children and \$5 towards the Plaque for the War Memorial. Another \$5 went to the Q.W.I. Service Fund and \$5 to the Travelling Library.

The County project of exhibits at the fair was discussed at the semi-annual county meeting held at Canter-



The old brick school house. A historic land mark in Stanstead County, carefully preserved and used as a Community Centre. The picture shows members of the Stanstead North W.I. arriving for a meeting.

bury. The Health Unit and Dental Clinics were also topics on the agenda with Rev. Mr. Cameron, Sawyerville and Miss Paintin, Health Nurse to bring them to the attention of the members.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon: Aubrey Riverfield canned 179 tins of apple sauce which was donated to Barrie Memorial Hospital and Howick Consolidated High School. An address on "Communism" was given by Mrs. Andrew McFarlane and a poem, "The Good in You and Me" was read by Mrs. E. Orr. Dundee held a jam and jelly shower for Huntingdon Hospital. A quilt pattern, map of Canada, which will be shown at the C.N.E., was on display. Several parties have been held recently. Franklin Centre canned and donated apple sauce, also jams and jellies to the Barrie Memorial Hospital. A humorous reading, "Putting up the Parlor Stove" was given by Mrs. G. Williams. A number of Christmas cards were sold to aid the treasury. Hemmingford also sent jams and jellies to the Barrie Memorial Hospital. A radio listening group has been formed and Mr. King, principal of Orms頓 High School, gave an address on "English Literature". Howick had as guest speaker, Miss Annie Hamilton, Montreal who spoke on the work of the Montreal Council of Women. Mrs. Keith Greig gave a demonstration on wrapping Christmas parcels. Huntingdon heard an address by Mr. W. E. Bernhardt on "New Immigrants to Canada and Qualities Required for Citizenship". A demonstration of garden flowers, which had been dried for winter bouquets, was given by Mrs. Wallace Rennie and tips and short cuts in the art of sewing were given by Mrs. John Boldovitch.

Gaspé: L'Anse Aux Cousins made a small profit for the funds by selling Christmas cards. A poppy wreath was placed on the Cenotaph in memory of a local boy killed overseas in the last war. The Citizenship convenor read an article, "What Kind of a Person are You" by Mrs. Reed, the provincial convenor. Wakeham voted \$30 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Archdeacon Reed was guest speaker, his subject being "Education", in which he emphasized the need for a high school at Gaspé. Arrangements were made to present school prizes.



**Mrs. W. J. Murray
and Miss S. Campbell
who have served
as the Committee
in charge of
Bristol School Fair
for many years.**

Gatineau: Breckenridge donated \$10 to the Gatineau Memorial Hospital and the proceeds of a party toward the building of a church hall in the district. Mrs. L. Hurdman is to write the branch history. Eardley held a contest "Some chores you had to do in your youth", and an educational quiz on the United Nations. Sewing for the county hospital was distributed and a paper read on "Profession that is truly Necessary". A radio questionnaire was filled in and sent to the county president. Kazabazua held a joint meeting with Wright members as guests. Mrs. W. J. Fuller gave an account of her trip to England and the Continent and Mrs. H. Ellard, past provincial convenor of Welfare and Health, gave an outline of the objectives of that department for the coming year. Several contests with prizes enlivened the evening. Wakefield heard a timely talk with humorous comments on "The Common Cold" by Dr. J. H. S. Geggie. \$10 was voted the Q.W.I. Service Fund. The president and secretary attended a meeting of the executive of Save the Children in Ottawa. Wright reported \$1.55 from sale of poppies and \$9.40 collected for the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Mrs. Jos. Monette read an English translation of a letter in *Les Cercles des Fermières* dealing with the work of this French counterpart of our W.I. The convenor of Citizenship gave a paper on "Education" and conducted a humorous quiz on Citizenship.

Jacques Cartier: Ste. Anne's heard Mr. Davies, principal of Macdonald High School, who spoke on "Education" and showed plans of the new school being erected. Home made bread and baby bootees were auctioned, bringing in \$5.60 for the treasury.

Megantic: Inverness welcomed three new members. Plans were made to compile a Megantic Co. W.I. history and members are making a quilt for the Tweedsmuir Contest. An application was sent in for a craft course this coming year.

Richmond: Denison's Mills planned their Community Christmas tree, and heard a paper on "Citizen-

ship". A food sale was held. Gore—here's another Chistmas party and food sale, the latter held in the office of the Southern Canada Power Co. Melbourne Ridge realized \$123.35 from a party and a Christmas sale table netted \$2.25. \$10 was donated to the Salvation Army and \$5 was received from the Jersey Club for the use of the hall. Gifts were presented to four members who are moving away. Richmond Hill held a chicken pie supper which brought in \$105 and other activities \$17.91. Two quilts were made up at the meeting. Spooner Pond prepared scrap books for the Children's Hospital and made plans for a quilting bee and card party. Windsor Mills held a bridge and canasta party which netted \$55. A masquerade party for members was held at the meeting with Mrs. D. McCourt winning first prize. \$15 was voted for the gifts at the Christmas tree.

Rouville: Abbotsford collected 25 jars of jelly to be sent to the Montreal Diet Dispensary. Mr. H. Marshall, District Inspector, Fruit Branch, Ottawa, was guest speaker and outlined the work done by inspectors throughout the province. A demonstration of the method used in classifying canned goods was appreciated.

Shefford: Granby Hill members are making quilts to be sent to the Friendly Home in Montreal, and one quilt was tied for the Red Cross. \$10 was sent to the Salvation Army. South Roxton heard a paper on "The Accomplishments of the United Nations" read by Miss Carol Reynolds. A membership was sent to Canadian Consumers' Association. Warden sponsored the showing of films in Waterloo High School, in keeping with United Nations Day. A sale of fancy breads and cakes was held.

Sherbrooke: Belvidere had a demonstration on Stanley Home Products with premium given which was later sold. Vegetables were donated to the V.O.N. Brompton Road donated \$10 to the MacLeod School for Christmas treats and articles were handed in for a sale. Lennoxville donated \$100 to the High School Building Fund and gave \$10 in prizes to the school. A special programme in observance of UN day included a film on the work of the United Nations. A patriotic tea and food sale was held. A new member was enrolled and a life membership presented to a valued member, Mrs. Donald Ross, who is



Judges at the Bristol School Fair held at Elmside School, left to right—Mr. A. Poirier, assistant agronomist; Mr. N. Drummond, agronomist; Mrs. W. J. Murray; Miss Sarah Campbell; Miss E. M. Edey. The camera failed to catch much of Miss Abbie Pritchard who should have been in the picture too.

moving to Ontario. Milby observed UN Day. The Citizenship convenor, Mrs. A. Fairbrother, was in charge of the programme which included a reading, "Democracy, Who Cares?" and a description of the Royal Couple when they visited Drummondville, the latter given by Mrs. Edith McCrea. An auction of miscellaneous articles netted a satisfactory sum. Orford heard items on a variety of topics read by the convenors. Small toys are to be donated to children in the hospital at Christmas.

Vaudreuil: Vaudreuil-Dorion heard a talk on "China" by the Rev. J. A. Mowatt. The fourth annual card party was held with great success.

The Thrift Campaign

Don't forget the Thrift Campaign! Mrs. LeBaron, speaking on this subject at the recent annual joint conference of the Montreal Council of Women and the Quebec Women's Institutes, stated "Conservation" has been the watchword of the Q.W.I. for some time and country women need scarce be reminded to practise thrift. "However," she went on to say, "we are asked by the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada to co-operate with other national women's organizations in this campaign and buy carefully, according to our needs, not our wants."

The last release issued by the national committee in charge of this campaign says in part:—"This word *thrift* is coming back into use for two reasons. For some people the exercise of *thrift* is very necessary because of high prices. In fact, *thrift* has been thrust upon them. For the rest, *thrift* is a matter of self-interest—just plain commonsense. One of the ways to beat inflation is to stop spending so much money. A higher percentage of Canadian production is going into defence and the more demand we make on the supply goods for civilian use, the higher we push up prices. If families and individuals will postpone all except vitally necessary purchases and make do with what they have, as far as possible, they will be helping to fight the economic war. During the present period of economic emergency, the woman who does without new equipment for her house, who makes over clothes instead of buying new ones, the woman who tries even harder to save a few cents here and there—this type of woman is setting the best possible example. She is fighting to maintain our way of life as surely as an army fights for it on the battlefield."

If you have any good "thrift hints" send them in. The Montreal Council of Women would like ideas for their bulletins. Some of the best ideas could also be used in the Journal.

(continued from page 14)

1st that have not qualified in the Canadian Record of Performance must be from an R.O.P. qualified dam or by a sire whose dam is similarly qualified.

Males

2. All males that are not themselves qualified in R.O.P. must be from an R.O.P. qualified dam or by a sire whose dam is similarly qualified.
3. Certificates from recognized testing systems in other countries will be accepted provided the Canadian breed association concerned certifies that the records made meet the qualifying standards of the Canadian Record of Performance.

NOTE: All records must be completed and Record of Performance certificates issued prior to animals being shown. Record of Performance certificates must be produced when requested.

"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Let it snow all it wants — there'll be no spring floods from this well-managed watershed.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students



If, as we pointed out on this page last month, some of our staff members manage to get around a lot, some of our graduates do too. One such is Les McMahon, who graduated in 1945.

When he left Mac in the spring of '45 he went to Ottawa for the sum-

mer, then in the fall went down to Cornell for graduate work in Pomology, and got his Master's in 1947, working on the problems of fruit storage. While he was there he married Shirley Cockfield, B.Sc. (H.Ec.) '45.

The Dole Pineapple people heard of him, and offered him a job in Hawaii, and in March of 1947 he and his wife arrived in Honolulu. The plantations were on the island of Lanai, and he lived and worked there for three years as Assistant Superintendent in the Field Maintenance Department. Using huge spray machines mounted on 10-wheel trucks, his gang applied insecticides, fertilizer and hormone solutions to some 15,000 acres of pineapples.

The next year he was attached to the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Hawaii as Market Economist, his job being to determine the best methods of harvestings, packing, shipping and selling of Hawaiian tropical fruits, winter vegetables, and tropical flowers and foliage. A "one-man staff", he planned his own experiments, set them up with local assistants, arranged for his own refrigeration space on ships travelling to the mainland, spoke at field meetings of farmers, and to the Boards of Directors of companies receiving the produce in California. The job involved considerable travelling between Honolulu and California, shepherding his precious cargoes across the Pacific on ships, and flying back to the islands after the goods had been checked and delivered.

This lasted until about a year ago, when Les decided that, now that there was a young son to consider, educational opportunities for the rising generation would be far better on the mainland. So, he joined the California Avocado Growers' Co-operative in Los Angeles, in the sales and marketing division, becoming their expert on Hawaiian fruits. After touring the avocado groves from Los Angeles south to the Mexican border, finding out how things grew there, and visiting many date packing plants and cold storage warehouses, he was sent as sales promoter to the San Francisco office. After a winter there, various short assignments came along; among others, vacation chief branch manager in Sacramento, Seattle and Portland.

He is now in the Head Office in Los Angeles in charge of sales promotion in that area.

He and Shirley are now living in their own home with their two children, David, born in July, 1948, and Daphne, born in September, 1951. In spite of his years of living in the United States, Les is still a Canadian citizen, and, if the truth were told, still yearns a bit to return to Canada, if he could find a job in which he can make use of the experience and knowledge since he left Macdonald College. In the meantime, he seems to be doing a good job where he is, and we wish them all the best for the future.



WHEN YOU RAISE
YOUR SIGHTS—AND PLAN AHEAD
—YOU BEGIN TO GO PLACES

we have had some that would slip through your fingers if you tried to handle it that way. Someone or something brought us the germ of hemorrhagic septicemia for the second time in eight months. We used to expect it to show up every few years but not every few months. This time it was so near the other spell that the vet didn't dare to vaccinate again for fear of causing shock. He said that disease was getting to be the curse of the country. He gave us a new tablet to try on them along with the old standby of sulphanilamide. We used ten dollars worth in twenty-four hours on those stricken first and couldn't see any effect. On the last half we used only the sulpha and they stopped quicker. But they all seem slow to snap back into shape afterwards this time. One was taken sick a few days before with what the vet diagnosed as acetonaemia with complications. He said he would have to give her the works which included two hypos, an intravenous injection, three big capsules, five tablets at two hour intervals and a gallon of raw linseed oil in two hours. She didn't get all the last as I was well oiled myself before the dosing was finished. He expected her to be ready to eat in twenty-four hours and warned me not to feed her too much. He did not need to worry as that was three days ago and we can't get her to eat yet. We have been giving home remedies to try to cure her of the medicine. To-day we started to give her raw eggs. Her lack of appetite was not surprising as a quart of oil usually takes it away for two days.

Last spring's epidemic did not prevent us getting a Silver Medal from the C.J.C.C. on each of two of our Jester Standard heifers. It did just keep one of them from getting two of the same year as she lacked only seven pounds of fat getting one in the 365 day class as well. The E. T. Artificial Breeding Center (serving Jerseys only at present) put on an oyster supper with the Dominion Jersey secretary present to show movies of Jersey Island plus some taken on the way there. They were very nice but the attendance, due to weather conditions, hardly justified the effort. If there had not been some Holstein and Ayrshire breeders present it would have been even smaller. We wonder if they came to see how oysters taste cooked in real Jersey milk or because they are interested in artificial breeding.



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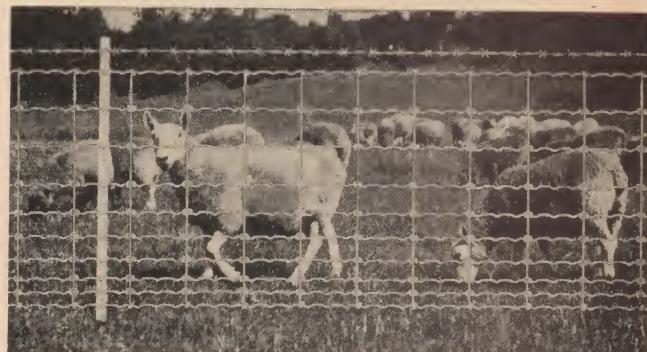


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